



THE

KNIGHT



Volume 10, No. 5, Issue #59. The LITHUANIAN Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, EDITOR. February-March, 1988

Research reveals Baltic ration coupon uses

By William A. Haskell

This issue we are featuring information about the World War II German Punkte notes issued for Lithuania. These notes are actually coupons, and are only a relatively recent numismatic phenomenon. We are reprinting the article written in 1981 which appeared in *Coin World* July 1 issue, pp. 61, 66 by William A. Haskell.

Illustrations are from this editor's personal collection and from the collections of LNA members who sent me Xerox copies of theirs over the past few years.

These Punkte ration coupons have fallen into the category of a banknote, and are now generally considered a part of any Lithuanian numismatic collection. The Lithuanian notes are the scarcest among the notes issued for each of the Baltic States, but the White Russian notes are the rarest. Most Lithuanian Punkte notes can be purchased for around \$50, while those from Latvia or Estonia retail for around \$25-35. Prices were significantly higher a few years ago when they were first "discovered (usually \$175 or so)." Prices vary on these notes. Some factors which influence price are: condition (whether the corner is cut off), if it has a serial number or not (those with serial numbers are considered scarcer), if it has a Latvian (Rīgas Lithografija Un Ofset Spiestuve ATL 8173) or German (Lettlands Werpapierdruckerei, Riga) text on the very bottom center reverse (Latvian text scarcer). The 10 Punkte notes are very scarce to rare.



Above: 5 Punkte, issued for Lithuania. Editor's collection.

The "Ostland Spinnstoffwaren Punktwertschein" (Baltic Textile Ration Point Coupons) of 1943-1945 issued in the German-occupied Baltic and White Russia have puzzled collectors, dealers and researchers. Literature indicated they were thought to have been used as a form of legal tender for payment of workers or for ration control of scarce commodities. In order to resolve the puzzle a careful review of the scant literature and a search of original documentation in the German archives were made.

Operation Barbarossa

In order to understand the reasons for issuing these notes it is necessary to review the historical background. The story begins with "operation Barbarossa," code name for Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union, which began June 22, 1941, at 03:15 hours when seven armies, four Panzer Groups, and three Air Fleets-3 million men; 600,000 vehicles; 750,000 hors-

es; 3,580 armored fighting vehicles; 7,184 guns; and 1,830 aircraft-were launched over Russia's western frontiers on a front of some 1,500 miles. Hitler, describing the attack, said "When Barbarossa starts, the whole world will hold its breath..."

Army Group North

However, for our present purposes only the operations of the Army Group North under the command of Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter von Leeb need be considered. This group consisted of the 16th Army under Generaloberst Ernst Busch, the 18th Army under Generaloberst Georg von Kuechler, with Panzer Group four under Generaloberst Erich Hopner, and the First Air Fleet under Generaloberst Alfred Keller.

The goal of Army Group North was to cross the border of Soviet-occupied Lithuania (Litauen), seize the important centers of Daugavpils (Dvinsk) and Wilna, push northeast to occupy Latvia

(Lettland) and Estonia (Estland). Ultimately, they were to occupy the city of Leningrad (St. Petersburg), linking up with the Finnish Army.

In view of the strategic role of this city-fortress on the Gulf of Finland, its capture would have been an inestimable military, economic and political victory for Hitler and a devastating blow to the Soviet Union. Germany's failure to take the city had profound effect on the background of our story, as it altered the whole economic picture of the Army Group North Zone of Operations.

By Sept. 8, 1941, Army Group North had cleared the Baltic countries and by superhuman efforts reached the outskirts of Leningrad. At 11:30 hours on Sept. 11 the first Panzer Division intercepted a radio message from Second Lt. Darius of the 6th Panzer Company. "I can see St. Petersburg and the sea." The city was within Hitler's grasp; however, through misplaced priorities he chose a

2. siege and was never able to take the city. Instead the Germans closely invested it for more than 900 days at enormous cost to both sides.

Meanwhile, occupation of the Baltic countries had begun and we must turn from military to political aspects and consider the key figure, Reichsminister Alfred Rosenberg (1893-1946).

He was born Jan. 12, 1892, at Reval, (now Tallinn) Estonia, son of a shoemaker and one of the German Volksdeutsche or Balts.

They were a minority then found in all the Baltic countries, descendants of early German settlers. Rosenberg became an architect, studying at the University of Moscow, and has been described by various writers as a "ponderous, dim-witted, pseudo-philosopher" and "fanatic anti-Semite" filled with "mystic notions."

Rosenberg was in Munich after World War I where he became a member of the Thule Society; a forerunner of the Nazi Party. He helped establish an emigre circle with another Baltic refugee, Max Erwin von Scheubner-Richter.

Also, he supported Hitler as early as 1919-1920, was appointed editor of the party Newspaper "Völkische Beobachter" in March, 1923, participated in the 1923 ill-fated "Putsch" (in which V. Scheubner-Richter was killed). He was appointed leader of the party after failure of the Putsch while Hitler was in Landsberg prison. Rosenberg had a profound and lasting ideological influence on Hitler and was considered the Nazi party philosopher.

As such he wrote the "Myth of the Twentieth Century," a 700-page tome considered a basic work of National Socialism which sold 100,000 copies but which Hitler described as "stuff nobody can understand."

However, Hitler considered him an expert on Russian and Baltic affairs.

He was one of the inchoate, frustrated and unsuccessful semi-artists who were so prominent in the National Socialist leadership. When the Nazis seized power in 1933, he had aspirations to occupy the Reich Foreign Office. In this he was disappointed, perhaps because he had "provincial views" at least according to Ernest Hanfstaengl, the "half American" Harvard graduate, a friend of Hitler's.



Above: 1 Punkte notes, both without (top) and with (bottom) serial numbers. Both of these bear the same reverse with the German text of the printer's name on the bottom. Editor's collection.

NOTES FROM SILUTE/HEYDEKRUG (1920 and 1921).

The town of Silute is located in western Lithuania, halfway between Klaipeda and Tilsit. The city dates back to the 16th century, and in 1970 had a population of 12,400 (4,389 in 1925). Located on the Sysa River, the town was a mercantile center for fishermen, craftsmen, tradesmen, and traveling merchants.

Silute was located in the so-called "Memel" or Klaipeda territory, that small sliver shaped strip of land detached from Germany in 1919 and governed by the Allied Powers (French administration) until Lithuania reclaimed the territory in 1923. Regarding life in independent Lithuania, the Encyclopedia Lituanica states:

After centuries of German rule Šilutė was rejoined to Lithuania in 1923. It prospered as a market town; up to 1,500 persons came weekly to sell their products. Farmers brought grain, fruits, animals, while fishermen offered river, lake, and sea fish. At the same time, local industry produced lumber, bricks, candy, fruit drinks, soap, and alcoholic beverages; there were several mills and machine repair shops, as well as banks and branches of large, nation-wide agricultural companies. A German and Lithuanian high school, an agricultural school, and a farm economics program for girls provided education. Religious needs were served by two Lutheran Evangelical churches and one Catholic church, built in 1550, 1922, and 1850, respectively.

The town was known as Heydekrug under German rule.

Of interest to collectors of Lithuanian numismatics are the two separate series of notes issued by the town. Most Lithuanian collectors know about the Klaipeda (Memel) notes, but not about those issued in Heydekrug.

There were two separate series of notes, each printed in various denominations. The first is dated May 5, 1920, and was printed by local printer Otto Sekunna & Son. The obverse is over stamped with the Heydekrug/Klaipeda territory seal, showing the Klaipeda city coat of arms.

The second series is dated May 28, 1921, and features poet/writer Hermann Sudermann, who had a cottage there in Silute. This series was printed by Erasmusdruck in Berlin.

It should be noted that the texts and illustrations are German, typical of the administrative set-up, where the Lithuanians were the majority in the rural areas, and the Germans controlled the towns.

The Heydekrug notes have been down-played in Lithuanian numismatic literature, while on the other hand however the Klaipeda/Memel notes have been elevated to a Lithuanian collectable item. It seems that if you accept the German/French issued Klaipeda notes, you would also have to "accept" these Heydekrug notes, also, for Silute, as Klaipeda, is part of Lithuania.

The Heydekrug notes are scarce. It should be noted that the word NOTGELD does not appear on them. Special thanks to the LNA member whose notes we are illustrating above (I couldn't find your name).



Rationing system controls Baltic

4. goods

Con't from
Pg. 2....

In any case he was badly outmaneuvered in the inner party circles and was without an important post until he was appointed Reich's Minister for Occupied Eastern Territories (Reichszonkommissar für die besetzten Ostgebiete), in 1941.

Baltic States and White Russia

The geographical areas this encompassed included Lithuania (area: 25,174 square miles, population: three million, capital: Vilnius), and Latvia (area: 24,500 square miles, population: 2.4 million, capital: Tallin). These little states had been dominated by Russia until 1917 when, following the Soviet Revolution, they were able to achieve independence. This was, however, short-lived.

They were occupied by Russia in 1939, by the Germans during "Operation Barbarossa" and finally incorporated into the Soviet Union in 1944-1945.

The fourth geographic area, while not part of Rosenberg's administration, must be included and was variously known as Belorussia, Byelorussia or White Russia (Weissruthenien), an ill-defined region of northeastern Russia including the vast Pripyet Marshes and bordering on Poland, Lithuania and Latvia. It had an area of 88,044 square miles and a population of nine million. The capital was Minsk.

The small German minority (Volksdeutsche) in each of the Baltic States influenced Rosenberg's ideas of administration of an area well known from his youth. There were 17,000 "Volksdeutsche" in Estonia, 63,000 in Lithuania and 52,000 in Latvia. They were important in the German administration during occupation and evacuation.

Occupation

Soon after Rosenberg's appointment as Reichskommissar on July 17, 1941, he drew up a blueprint for the civil administration of his area and established headquarters in Riga. He worked directly under the control of Hitler. Rights of executive power and administrative control were vested exclusively in the Reichskommissar. The native populations of these

countries tended to hail the Germans as liberators since they had not been long under Soviet occupation and an incipient independence movement had never been fully extinguished.

However, the party functionaries who followed the army (derisively dubbed "Golden Pheasants" because of their uniforms) ruled with a heavy hand that tended to provoke revolt.

Administrative Structure

The structure of the civil and military administrations were complicated, but liaison and coordination between the civil administration and the army seems to have been exceptionally good. Administrative functions were both efficient and

effective. Hermann Goering, head of the German Four Year Plan for economic development, established a military Economic Control Staff East.

It was charged with "instituting all measures which are essential for the best possible utilization of the supplies and the economic elements available in the occupied territories for the benefit of the German war economy."

The Economic Control Staff East was headed by General Georg Thomas of the Military Economic and Armaments Office, German Army High Command (Oberkommando des Heers), with two subordinate units called "Chefgruppe" or temporary special mission staffs. One was for economic affairs and one for agriculture

operating under a plan called "Grüne Mappe."

Several nonmilitary monopolistic organizations were established in the eastern area, charged with operating the native industries which utilized paper and wood for the German war economy. The Baltic Textile and Fiber Company, Ltd. (Ostland Spinnstoff und Fasergesellschaft M.B.H.), known as "Ostfaser," was one of these.

Military Administration

Specialized military technical battalions were recruited and activated with the goal of investigating, collecting, safeguarding and controlling all commodities deemed essential to the German war economy. Chefgruppe for Economic Affairs was directly responsible



Alle Spinnstoffwaren sind in einem Warenverzeichnis aufgeführt, das in jeder Textilverkaufsstelle einzusehen ist

Beispiele für die Punktbewertung:

Baumwollstoff 80 cm	pro Mtr.	8 Punkte
Leinenstoff 80 cm.	" "	8 "
Wollhaltiger Anzugstoff 145 cm " " "	" "	16 "
1 Männerhemd aus Baumwolle	" "	20 "
1 Paar Männer-Socken	" "	4 "
1 Frauenschlüpfer, Kunstseide.	" "	7 "
1 Frauenkleid, Halbwolle	" "	30 "
1 Männer-Arbeitsjoppe, Halbwolle	" "	42 "

Visos verpalų medžiagos sužymėtos atskirame sąraše, kurį galima matyti kiekvienoje tekstilės prekių krautuvėje

Punktų įvertinimo pavyzdžiai:

Medviln. medžiagos 80 cm, metras . . .	8 punktai
Lininės medžiagos 80 cm, metras . . .	8 "
Pusviln. medžiagos 145 cm kostiumui, metras	16 punktų
1 medviln. vyrišk. marškiniai	20 "
1 pora vyrišku kojinių	4 punktai
1 dirbtino šilko moteriškos kelnaitės . . .	7 "
1 pusviln. medžiagos suknelė	30 punktų
1 pusviln. medžiagos vyrišk. darbo švarkas	42 punktai

Gültig bis zum 30. April 1945
Missbrauch wird bestraft

Galtoja iki 1945 m. balandžio mėn. 30 d.
Pasinaudojimas piktai baudžiamas

RIGAS LITOGRAFIJA UN OFSET SPIESTUVE ATL. 8173

Above: 3 Punkte note (no serial No.) with Latvian version of printer on the reverse bottom. Editor's collection.

for all commercial transactions, commodity exchanges and currency regulations.

Within the framework of this administration, establishments were to continue to operate and pay their workers. They could raise bank loans to finance their payrolls through the Reichskreditkassen bank which operated branches in principal cities (Reich Credit banks in all occupied territories were supervised by a head office in Berlin and affiliated with the central Reichs Bank).

It was stipulated that means of payment should not be withdrawn and confiscation was forbidden. No means of payment was allowed to be sent out of the territory. State banks and other financial institutions were placed under the administration of "temporarily appointed administrators," chosen, insofar as possible, from former directors of these institutions.

They were closed to the general public but permitted to continue all functions in connection with payment of wages, salaries and pensions. Reichskreditkassenschein bank notes were declared legal tender and circulated with the currency of the country, stabilizing economic life and helping meet the financial requirements of the German forces. The issuing or use of emergency currency (notgeld) was prohibited.

Price controls, rationing and establishment of maximum salaries were strictly enforced. Unauthorized increases were severely punished. Economic Staff East under the command of Generalleutnant Dr. Gunther Ziegler established their headquarters at Metzstrasse 7 in Berlin, while the Armed Forces Economic Branch (Wehrwirtschaftlich Abteilung) maintained a headquarters in Riga under Konteradmiral Furbringer and subordinate to the military governor, Gen. Kav. Walter Braemer with liaison to Rosenberg's office.

Each army group had a special staff attached, that for Army Group North being Economic Staff in North (Wehrwirtschafts Stab im Nord) (Wi in Nord) under General Inf. Otto Stapf, with several special mission groups totaling 395 men under his command (Chefgruppe-Nord). This staff had charge of all economic affairs within the sphere of the Army Group operations area.

A replacement system by card index registration was set up within the German Replacement Army (Ersatzher) 19 Wehrwirtschaftlich Ersatz Abteilung (Wwi. Ers. Abt.) with section No. 1 and 4 in Berlin, No. 2 in Dresden, No. 3 in Radebeul and No. 5 at Reus Kaserne at Gera. Personnel assigned to these units were specialists who worked alone or in small groups. Military records indicate casualties were heavy mostly as a result of partisan activity.

Rationing

As part of the overall commodity control, Rosenberg's office set up a rationing system in conjunction with Economic Staff East. It organized distribution of food and other commodities along lines used in the German homeland. Regulations pertaining to this distribution were published and circulated from Berlin by the Reichsminister's office newsletter (Amtsblatt des Reichsministers für die besetzten Ostgebiete).

These were in a regularly published list of regulations and revisions (verordnungsblatt des Reichskommissars für das Ostland) published in Riga newspapers (Deutsche Zeitung in Ostland), in local newspapers including one in Cyrillic for White Russia and in a series of circulating letters of instructions.

Rationing control was regulated in categories and differed in a few aspects from that of the homeland. Rationing cards for clothing (Reichskleiderkarte) were used in Germany, Bohemia, Moravia, and other areas. "Bezugscheine" or ration coupons valued in points (Punktwertscheine) were used in the Baltic and White Russia, because each administration had wide latitude in adopting the system they found most effective.

German nationals from the homeland, including German civil laborers, received priority in the allocation of commodities. Germans living or born outside the Reich (Volksdeutsche), received the next highest priority. Foreign workers, received the lowest priority. The "Ostfaster" or Baltic Textile and Fiber Co. Ltd. established a point system controlling all textiles and their issuance.

The Coupons

The ration coupons, or "Spinnstoff Punktwertschein" for clothing were printed in Riga and resembled the ration

coupons of the Winter Help Collection coupons used in Germany (Winterhilfswerk des Deutschen Volkes). "Punktwertscheine" were bilingual, German and in the language of the country of issue.

Cotton Material 80 cm. per meter	8 points
Linen material 80 cm. per meter	8 points
Half wool suit material 145 cm. per meter	16 points
1 man's cotton shirt	20 points
1 woman's rayon jumper	7 points
1 pair men's socks	4 points
1 woman's half wool dress	30 points
1 man's half wool work coat	42 points

"Good until 30 April 1945. Misuse will be punished."

Note: See the point list on the "Reichkleiderkarte" for similarities.

They were used in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia by Rosenberg's office. In White Russia the issuing authority was the military (Wi in Nord), which was based in Pleskau. The printing was in Cyrillic and German.

They were issued in four denominations, one point (Punkte) in rose, three points in blue-green, five points in brown-beige and 10 points in light blue. Country of issue was shown in the upper left corner obverse while instructions to clip the right corner on use or issuance of the goods were printed in the upper right corner.

Across the top was printed "Baltic Textiles Point Coupon" (Ostland Spinnstoffwaren Punktwertschein). In the center was printed "The bearer of this coupon is entitled to purchase — points worth of textiles. In the lower left corner appeared the title of issuing authority, "Reichskommissars für das Ostland" which pictured left and right are a man carding flax and a woman shearing sheep under the bilingual motto "Flax and Wool-Blessing of the Land" (Flachs und Wolle-Segen des Landes).

Reverse was also bilingual, German being left and the appropriate national language on the right. It stated "All cloth materials are on a separate list which may be inspected at each textile goods store.

An example of point values:

"Good until 30 April 1945. Misuse will be punished."

Note: See the point list on the "Reichkleiderkarte" for similarities.

The German national emblem appeared in the lower left and right corners. On bottom center was the name of the printer. Two types have been

noted, "Lettlands Wertpapierdruckerei, Riga" in German and in Latvian, "Riga Litografija un ofset spiestuve atļ 3173". The coupons are 133 by 75 millimeters in size, printed on off-white paper. All have the same watermark, the re-

curring word "Ost." A second unconfirmed watermark has been reported and some are on unwatermarked paper. Some coupons with and without serial numbers have been noted indicating more than one issue without change of format. Only six digit serials in black applied in the center obverse have been noted.

The coupons for White Russia have the same general format and characteristics. However, aside from being printed in German and Cyrillic the issuing authority is shown as "Wi In Nord" (Wehrwirtschaftliche im Nord) "Chefgruppe" (Special mission group or staff) which was attached to Army Group North in Pleskau, they should be considered a military issue.

Expiration date is shown as good until March 30, 1944; the reverses of the notes are blank. However, all four series are printed on the same, lightweight, watermarked paper.

A word must be included about values. The question of value and pricing is determined by the supply-demand factor which is never precise. Collector's and dealer's suggestions, price lists and auction catalogs were consulted. They show a price range which went from \$5 to an absurd \$450. A realistic valuation is probably nearer \$25 to \$40 and even that could drop should a hoard appear from the attic of a refugee or exile. The coupons are not rare.

Of the four issues, in addition to those appearing from refugee sources, a few continue to filter out from the East Bloc areas as well and none seem to be truly rare except those military issues utilized in White Russia printed in German or Cyrillic. Those from Lithuania seem to be the scar-

6cest No doubt more will turn up when it is more widely realized people are collecting them.

The 1944 instructions for disposal of used coupons were to place them in numerical order, have them bundled and deposited every 15th and last day of the month in the local commander's office. He was obligated to destroy them quarterly under the controlled supervision of the "Ostfaser GmbH Abteilung" representative assigned to each headquarters. A quarterly report was then forwarded to the "Ostfaser GmbH Abteilung Berwirtschaftung," Berlin-Charlottenburg 2, Wielandstr. 21-22.

The Final Role

A military map from the period 1943/44 shows the demarcation line between Army Group North and Reichskommissariat, Ostland, ran south-southwest from the Finnish Gulf on a line of the Narva River, Lake Peipus to Pleskau (Pskov) and again southwesterly to the Army Group Middle boundary.

These Cyrillic coupons were utilized by the military authority in this zone of communications, behind the front lines in White Russia, as a ration commodity control item.

By 1943 partisans had become increasingly active east and southeast of the vicinity of Pleskau causing frequent casualties to the Economic Staff personnel which on June 30, 1943, totaled 412 men, headquartered on Dieselstr, Pleskau, and required the formation of defensive units. For example, one company "Wwi Sicherungs Kompanie No. 3," was composed of two officers, 15 NCO's, 95 men and 86 volunteer helpers!

On Jan. 15, 1944, the Russians unleashed their massive winter offensive in the north. When the "Panther" defensive line south of Lake Preipus was breached, Army Group North was forced into a fighting withdrawal which terminated with their entrapment in Kurland west of Riga by Oct. 9, 1944. They remained there until the war's end because of Hitler's refusal to allow their evacuation by sea.

Economic Staff East played a highly important role by assisting in the evacuation of refugees. "WiKdo. 306" alone was responsible for the safe evacuation of 122 trainloads of men, women and children totaling 100,212 persons. Also 200 tons

The 10 punkte note illustrated at right (Val Matelis collection) with serial No. is different from the rest, as it bears an expiration date of June 30, 1943 on the reverse.

of wool were transported to Parchim/Mecklinberg on July 22, 1944, ahead of the Soviet forces. Many of the refugees were part of the native Baltic population who had no desire to return to Soviet rule. In fact, the Germans were able to recruit enough personnel up to division size for the armed SS and regular army to fight against the Soviets.

The activities, successes and problems of the economic activities of the Economic Staff East in the Baltic and White Russia from September, 1941, to Aug. 8, 1944 were prepared in a written secret after-action report by the Army Economic Replacement Office (Wwi. Ers. Abt.), Oststr. 13a, Radebeul in 1944.

And what of the fate of Reichskommissar Alfred Rosenberg? He was seized by the British at Murwick by Flensburg in 1945, and tried by the victors at the International Military Tribunal in Nueremberg. He was accused, among "other war crimes against humanity," of having "directed

that the Hague Rules of Land Warfare" (Hague Convention of 1907) were not applicable in the occupied eastern territories." Reichsminister Rosenberg was executed on Oct. 16, 1946, in Nueremberg.

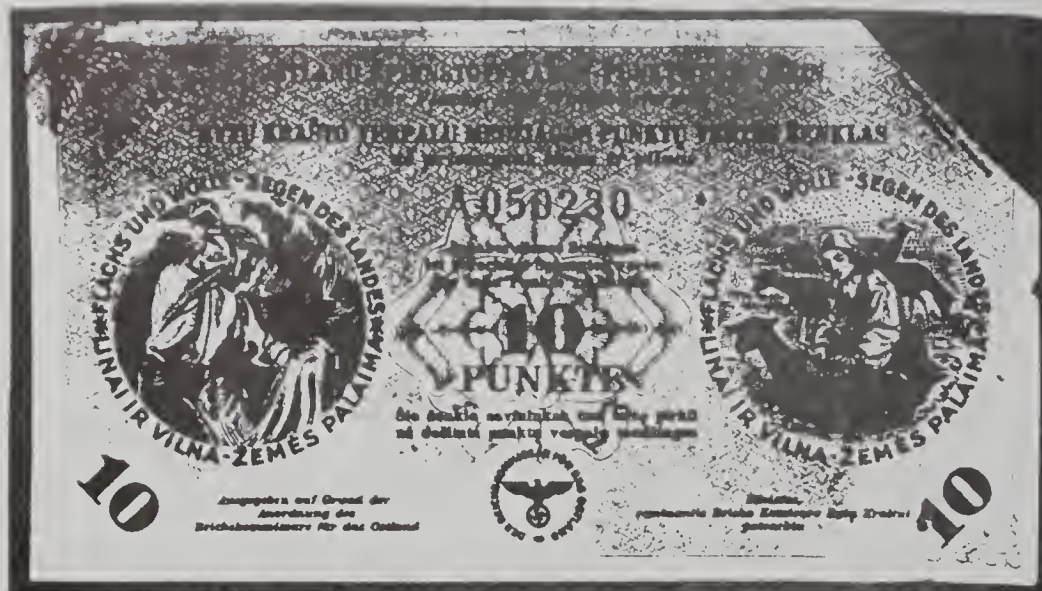
Acknowledgements

During the research for this article I was accorded much indispensable assistance, with the utmost courtesy, by Dr. Neugebauer and Herr Myer of the Bundesarchiv-Militararchiv, Freiburg I. Br. and by Herr Singer of the German Bundesarchiv-Koblenz.

My special thanks goes to IBNS member Howard Daniel III, whose help saved me an enormous amount of time initially. I am particularly grateful to the NI Librarian Granvyl G. Hulse and IBNS members M. Tiitus, Neil Schafer and Frank Passic. I am deeply appreciative of the valuable help rendered by my former secretary, Frau Maria Bottom, without whose assistance I could have never overcome the very formidable and exhaustive problem of the translation

of official German documents. My wife deserves special mention for her patient assistance during a most formidable struggle through voluminous archival files, repeated reviewing of the manuscript and provision, of constructive criticism. The shortcomings and errors are exclusively mine.

Editor's Note: We've been reprinting some previously printed articles in the American press about Lithuanian numismatics in order to acquaint all our readers about these topics. It is not because we are running out of material.





1,000 Litu, serial No. A 000,001-C 100,000.

Now Here is something you don't see too often! Actually, this is a printer's serial number specimen, showing the extent of the serial numbers and letters for the 1925 1,000 Litu banknote. While only those notes with the serial letter A are known, this specimen (sold at the Christie's auction a couple of years ago) reveals that notes were printed up to C 099,999, with this being 100,000. The letter D would have started with D 000,001 had there been one. This note is owned by LNA member John P. Witter, who sent us a copy of it.

If you have something unusual in your collection, send us a copy of it and we will share it here in The Knight. (We won't give your name if you don't want us to).

WANT-FOR SALE ADS

For Sale: \$100.00 value of mixed Lithuanian stamps, pre Russian occupation, unused and used, for \$40. Send check to: James B. White, 409 E. Elm St., Avon Park, Florida 33825.

FOR SALE: Kristijonas Donelaitis table medal, 60 mm. bronze, 250 year commemorative dated 1964 by G. Jokubonis. \$55.

Also, for sale, Order of Gediminas, 1-2 Class, partial sash, \$250.00 I also buy Lithuanian medals, trade and sell. Jesse Vasys 208 Northcrest, San Antonio, TX 78213. (512) 340-7950.

FOR SALE: Film, **The World of Tomorrow**, a feature film about the New York World's Fair of 1939-40 shown widely in theatres and later on Public TV, is now available on video VHS. It shows the Lithuanian Day, where more than 20,000 Lithuanians gathered to celebrate with songs and dances. The Lithuanian Day dug out of the past, almost half a century, has been resurrected for posterity. Beautifully narrated by Jason Robards. Price: \$47.00 shipping included. Producers price \$82.95. C. Matuzas, 107-33 117 St., Richmond Hill, N.Y. 11419.

For Sale: Capital Plastic holders (blue) for Coins of Lithuania (1925, 1936, 1938) 14 coin set. \$22.00. Excellent way to store and display your collection. Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, ILL 60629.

Want/For Sale Ads are FREE to LNA members. List your material here!



Dealer in
Quality Rare Coins

LITHUANIAN

Karl Stephens, Inc.

Karl Stephens
President

Post Office Box 458
Tempe City, Ca 91780

ANA 57209
818-445 8154



ARTICLES WANTED

We are always looking for articles about Lithuanian numismatics. Especially needed are articles about medieval Lithuanian coins, and medals.

While this editor has a backlog of several lengthy manuscripts of previously published material (translated into English by our translator, Val Matelis), he would prefer articles focusing on specific items, rather than general themes.

The success of the LNA depends upon you, our members. It takes time to research individual coins and write articles, and this editor appreciates any help he can get.



THE KNIGHT, Volume 10, Number 5, Issue #59. The official publication of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association. Frank Passic, Albion, Michigan, **EDITOR**. Robert J. Douchis, Columbia, Maryland, **DIRECTOR**. Subscription/membership to Volume 10 (6 issues, published bi-monthly), a donation of \$10 or more. Write: Lithuanian Numismatic Association, P.O. Box 612, Columbia, Maryland 21045. Editor's address: Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, Michigan 49224. The LNA is a member of the American Numismatic Association C-117903.

Commerical advertising rates: Business card insert: \$5, or 6 for \$25 (save \$5). 1 Page: \$35; ½ page: \$20; ¼ page: \$15.

We have leaflets for signing up new members. If you are interested in getting your Lithuanian/numismatic friends to join, let us know and we'll send you some leaflets to sign them up.